

REMARKS

In accordance with the foregoing, claims 26-28 have been amended. Claims 5-11, 17-23, 29, and 30 have been cancelled, without prejudice or disclaimer. Claims 32-34 and 37-39 stand in condition for allowance.

Claims 26-28, and 32-41 are pending and under consideration.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112:

In the Office Action, at page 2, claims 25 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for the reasons set forth therein. Because claims 25 and 29 have been cancelled, without prejudice or disclaimer, it is respectfully asserted that the rejection to the claims is hereby rendered moot.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103:

In the Office Action, at page 2, claims 5-11, 17-23, 35-36, and 40-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of Maekawa and “Doubling of PDP Resolution for Moving Pictures by Use of a Virtual Pixel Technique,” pages 703-706 to Yamada et al. (“Yamada”). This rejection is traversed and reconsideration is requested.

Maekawa generally describes N subfields and a time weighting of (N-1) of 2 performed to the subfield of N sheets, which constitutes the 1 field from a method the 0th power of 2, and the 1st power of 2, respectively. See paragraphs [0002]-[0004] of Maekawa. The subfield [SF (N-1)] which performed a least significant bit and time weighting of (N-1) of 2 for the subfield [SF0], which performed time weighting of the 0th power of two among these subfields is called most significant bit. Choosing the existence of luminescence of each subfield performs the halftone brightness in 1 field.

However, Maekawa, contrary to the assertions made in the Office Action, is silent to teach or suggest, “setting a pitch of virtual pixels on the retina to 1/M-th pitch of real pixels on the display panel,” as recited in independent claim 35, where M sets are prepared of N subframes in the one frame. Further, Maekawa does not teach or suggest, “controlling luminance of a virtual pixel on the retina having the 1/M-th pitch of real pixels on the display panel to become

substantially equal to the luminance of a pixel corresponding to an input image,” as recited in independent claim 35.

Similarly, the cited reference fails to teach or suggest, “a preparing unit preparing M sets of N subframes in the one frame; a setting unit setting a pitch of virtual pixels on the retina to 1/M-th pitch of real pixels on the display panel;...a controlling unit controlling luminance of a virtual pixel on the retina having the 1/M-th pitch of real pixels on the display panel to become substantially equal to the luminance of a pixel corresponding to an input image,” as recited in independent claim 40.

In contrast, Maekawa generally provides that the presence or absence of light emissions of the subfields is determined based on original information prior to the applying of the moving processing of the light emitting positions of the subfields as to subfields, which are to be removed from light emitting objects completely.

Referring to Yamada, Applicants respectfully indicate that the publication date of Yamada was November 29, 2000 and the present application has the benefit of priority to Japanese Patent Application No. 2000-360760, filed on November 28, 2000, and which was acknowledged in the Office Action mailed on September 3, 2003. Accordingly, it is respectfully asserted that Yamada may not be used as a reference under 35 U.S.C. § 102 or 35 U.S.C. § 103.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that independent claims 35 and 40 and related dependent claims be allowed.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103:

In the Office Action, at page 6, claims 25-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being as being obvious in view of Maekawa and U.S. Patent No. 4,692,662 to Wada et al. (“Wada”).

The Office Action correctly recognized that Maekawa does not teach or suggest, “wherein slits are provided on a surface at an observer side of each light-emitting cell that constitutes the display panel, wherein the slits are formed substantially in a horizontal direction with respect to the light-emitting cells to limit the effective area of the light-extracting portions,” as recited in independent claim 26. Accordingly, the Office Action relies on Wada as describing such recitation.

According to the Office Action, in Wada provides an opening OP, with the critical aspect being the total area of the opening(s). Wada generally describes that “the light emitting element

employed for the display device according to the present invention can be provided not only with a single opening, but also with plural openings," (See column 10, lines 23 - 26) and "in this connection, the position of these openings is not restricted to the central portion thereof, but also these plural openings can be arranged in the corner portions of the display element." (See column 10, lines 32 - 36). However, similarly to Maekawa, Wada is silent as to teaching or suggesting that "the slits are formed substantially in a horizontal direction with respect to the light-emitting cells", as recited in independent claim 26, that "the slits are formed substantially in a vertical direction with respect to the light-emitting cells", as recited in independent claim 27, and that "the slits are formed in a cross shape by combining substantially horizontal and vertical directions with respect to the light-emitting cells," as recited in independent claim 28.

Thus, a combination of the cited references would be silent as to teaching or suggesting all the recitations of independent claims 26-28.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that independent claims 26-28 and related dependent claims be allowed.

CONCLUSION:

In accordance with the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that all outstanding objections and rejections have been overcome and/or rendered moot, and further, that all pending claims patentably distinguish over the prior art. Thus, there being no further outstanding objections or rejections, the application is submitted as being in condition for allowance, which action is earnestly solicited.

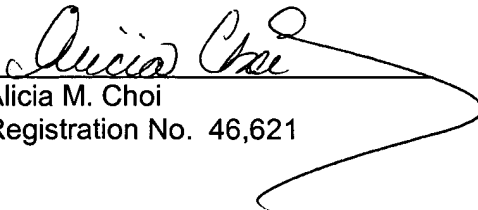
If the Examiner has any remaining issues to be addressed, it is believed that prosecution can be expedited by the Examiner contacting the undersigned attorney for a telephone interview to discuss resolution of such issues.

If there are any underpayments or overpayments of fees associated with the filing of this Amendment, please charge and/or credit the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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